

GASLESS SUNDAY GOES INTO DISCARD

No Restrictions on Use of Fuel—
Stocks on Hand Sufficient—Ex-
penses Saved 650,000 Barrels

(Washington Correspondence.)
With the lifting of the lid on gas-
oline, announced October 17, effect-
ive at once, it was disclosed that the
plan for further voluntary
conservation would not go into im-
mediate effect. No request was
made to automobile users to reduce
gasoline consumption, and none will
be made, it was learned, unless stocks
become dangerously low. Fuel Ad-
ministrator Garfield stated, stocks
now on hand are sufficient to meet
demands. Shipments of gasoline for
military purposes will be
given priority, however, which means
that practically speaking, the entire
gasoline situation remains under de-
finitive government control. Should a
shortage exist at any future time,
therefore, military needs will be
completely satisfied, while civilian
requirements will have to be ad-
justed in such a way as to fit con-
sumption into the available surplus.
As in the case of steel and other
commodities, therefore, gasoline is
now actually adjusted to the war-
making activities of the country. In
the case of steel there has been, and
is, an actual shortage. To fill pri-
orities, the commercial market must
be sacrificed. This has involved the
slowing and difficult process of reduc-
ing speed that has influenced nearly
every industry in one way or an-
other, and contributed more largely
to the gasoline shortage than has
been generally appreciated. The in-
vested system of classifications and
rating of plants, published by Auto-
mobile Topics heretofore, resulted,
therefore, in the gasoline shortage
being well understood; the under-
lying principle, however, is familiar.
Precisely the same sort of situa-
tion would evolve, therefore, were
the gasoline shortage to have con-
tinued, or were it to become acute
at some future time. So the ration-
ing system that has been in view
would fit logically into the general
system of government control of in-
dustries.

The application of such a system,
however, would be in many ways
more difficult than the rationing of
the industries, because, as is just be-
coming to be appreciated, automob-
ile operation affects everybody and
so intimate a part of the daily life
of the country that any disturbance
it involves implied regulation of
the activities of a large proportion of
the entire population. Rationing
of the card system, as is practiced
in Europe, has proved a troublesome
and expensive proposition. Ration-
ing here according to the same plan
could prove infinitely worse. It has
been thought, because of the im-
mense great number of cars in use,
that the "appeal to reason," adopt-
ed purely as a temporary expedient,
however, it has been thought might
be carried a great deal further, and

Heads Educational Mission of British



Vice-Chancellor Shipley.

Vice-Chancellor Arthur Everett
Shipley of Cambridge University,
will head a mission of five distin-
guished English educators who will
visit this country shortly to cement
an educational alliance between this
country and England.

In consequence that was the basis
of the plan under discussion when
this paper last went to press. As
then told, automobile users were to
be urged to save, say, 20 per cent
of their normal fuel consumption,
without more definite restriction be-
ing at first applied. By keeping
investigated the deliveries of gasoline
to various territories, it was then ex-
pected that those that failed to meet
expectations in the way of reduced
consumption could be individually
measured and more stringent
measures applied as required. Some
such plan doubtless will be employed
later, if the need develops.

In the meantime the voluntary
conservation of gasoline on the six
Sundays originally mentioned by the
fuel administration is estimated of-
ficially to have produced a saving of
650,000 to 700,000 barrels. This is
more than half the total gasoline
shipment from the port of New York
during the first nine months of the
current year, and 40 per cent more
than the total shipments from New
York for the corresponding period of
last year.

What has not been generally un-
derstood is that there has as yet
been no actual shortage of gasoline
at all. A depletion of surplus stocks
by more than 2,300,000 barrels, how-

ever, was a sufficient cause for the
measures taken, since without the
prevention of conservation a similar
depletion would have occurred in actual
distribution. The fuel administra-
tion merely adopted the familiar
expedient of the street in calling for
more margin before permitting the
public to resume its accustomed
courses.

According to the United States
geological survey, August production
of crude oil was 6 per cent short of
July production, and 74 per cent
short of production for August, 1917.
Petroleum production being a sea-
son business, however, the status of
the market is, and always has been,
determined by the state of the re-
serves, including both crude and re-
fined oils. As compared with last
year, therefore, the August surplus
was short a total of 1,839,000 bar-
rels, which, in view of the absolute
necessity of keeping up for sea ship-
ments, was in itself a serious situa-
tion. Had, however, been running
ahead of production with the re-
sult that stocks had been increas-
ingly drawn upon. The result was
that the actual surplus of oil ac-
counted for in July was depleted to
2,234,100 barrels in August. This, in
turn, represented a shortage of sur-
plus amounting to more than 22,
000,000 barrels as compared with
August, 1917.

In addition to this steady drain on
resources there came a rush of quan-
tity shipments abroad which, coupled
with the loss of a certain amount of
oil tankage on the ocean, produced
an immediate drain in the eastern
territories, where transportation fac-
ilities by rail and pipeline were in-
sufficient to offset by withdrawal
from the western stocks. All told
there was nothing to be done other
than to discontinue a shortage of oil
east until the surplus was reduced
to an extent that might be deemed
consistent with safety. Though the
remedy was unexpectedly adminis-
tered, it is perhaps not improper now
to state that the difficulty was long
foreseen, was, in fact, discovered by
the geological survey as far back as
last June, merely by a study of the
time careful comparative studies
were made. From the foresight thus
gained the fuel administration was
enabled to interpret the actual need
when the suddenly enhanced de-
mand that it faced that basic, there-
fore, the now familiar expedient of
the gasless Sunday was adopted.
Which, everyone will agree, was a
very wise one indeed.

ATHLETES MAY HAVE PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Over Training Will Produce Results
Which Are a Great Handicap
In Later Years.

In examining men at the Y. M. C. A. R. C. A. Von Thurn states that
men with the best hearts are those
who have never been in athletics.
The athletes are, in most cases, larger
and better developed, but are not
as sound physically. Von Thurn
says that within the last year five
or more old university letter
track men have come to the "Y."
SYM to renew their old exercise, not
realizing that less strenuous exercise
would be much more beneficial and
confident that with a little practice
they can regain their old form.

In speaking of physical training,
Mr. Von Thurn explained the two
distinct kinds, athletic and calis-
thenic, and between the two there is
a great gulf fixed. Devotees of the
one are as widely different in their
conception of recreation as the
democrats and the republicans are
in politics. Athletics have always
existed; calisthenics are a product
of civilization. When civilization
was in its earliest dawn two things
were in great prominence, the foot-
ball and a pair of "knucks."

Calisthenics did not appear in well
organized form until sometime in
the sixteenth century and they first
attained prominence in Sweden. The
Germans later developed a type of
calisthenics but they were never
athletic and consequently very un-
sportsmanlike. It has always been
true that in athletics several things
are necessary—equipment, field or
track, continued practice for the
sake of endurance and skill. With-
out the endurance to play a reason-
ably hard game the athlete is dis-
satisfied with himself and the game
proves uninteresting and therefore
is of no recreational value. If a
fellow plays a hard game when not
in good condition he does himself
harm and injures his heart. In cal-
isthenics, as a rule one doesn't get
the initiative and freedom of exer-
cise as in athletics but rather the
kind of exercise suited to special
needs and it is easy to do as much
or as little as the heart can stand.

Some types of athletics are more
injurious than others. Much as has
been said about the danger of cer-
tain games, football, baseball, ten-
nis, short runs and sprints are safe.
The most dangerous things are long
distance running and basketball.
Most people dislike football and base-
ball because ankles and knees are
injured in football and ankles and
fingers in basketball.

No one can play modern competi-
tive basketball for two seasons
without developing basketball heart.
The same is true of long distance
running. Basketball heart can be
detected by a strong systolic beat
followed by a fluttering diastolic
beat. Long distance heart is de-
tected by a heavy powerful beat,
five to 15 beats per minute slower
than normal. It is slower because
the heart is so much enlarged by
the heavy strain of long running
that the same amount of blood flows
through the arteries and veins at
40 beats per minute as through the
normal heart at 60 per minute. A
big heavy heart without the right
amount of the kind of exercise when
in training, will begin to atrophy
and cause fatty degeneration of the
heart.

An old athlete, after six or eight
years in an office, will find his heart
begin to go bad as a result of his
former ability. He wants to get
back into the old game but he can
never hope to develop a sound body
by use of the old exercise. There
remains but one method to quicken
the heart and to remove poison from
the body—by well planned calis-
thenic exercise and the playing of
some pleasant game to give mild
viso-motor reaction.

Erect New Barracks.
GREAT LAKES, Ill., Nov. 2.—
With the advent of winter all tents
are disappearing at the naval train-
ing station here. New barracks have
been erected everywhere with light-
ning rapidity for it is the intention
of the authorities to see that every
man is properly housed for the cold
weather. One thousand men were
transferred to Great Lakes Monday
from the rifle range at Camp Logan
where they were living in tents.

BOYS AND GIRLS TO HELP IN CAMPAIGN

"Give and Earn" Movement on Their
Part Will Add Millions to
Funds for War Work.

United efforts on the part of Cath-
olics, protestants and Jews are being
made to enlist a million boys and a
million girls in the "earn and give"
feature of the united war work cam-
paign, which will be launched Nov-
ember 11, to raise at least \$170-
500,000 for the seven welfare orga-
nizations serving the soldiers and sol-
diers in this country and overseas.

It is expected that the six states
comprising the southern military de-
partment, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkans-
as, Louisiana, New Mexico and Ari-
zona, will recruit 110,000 boys and
110,000 girls of the million to be en-
listed in the "victory boys" and the
"victory girls" movement.

The plan of getting the boys and
girls to help the fighting men of
this nation with the money they are
able to earn has received the hearty
indorsement of Dr. John R. Mott,
the director general of the united
war work campaign; Bishop P. J.
Muldoon, the head of the national
Catholic war council; and Jacob H.
Schiff, the head of the Jewish wel-
fare board.

"I am rejoiced to know of the
victory boys and girls plan to en-
list 1,000,000 boys and 1,000,000
girls of this country to earn and give
towards the great united war work
campaign," said Bishop Mott.

"In the effort to secure a fund
of over \$170,500,000 for helping the
soldiers and sailors," he continued,
"it is a splendid idea to have the
American boys and girls line up with
the men and women of the country."

By their work, their gifts and
their sacrifice these 1,000,000 boys
will exert a great influence on mil-
lions of others. They will be hav-
ing a most practical and vital part
in the winning of the war. They
will be bringing comfort and cheer
to our millions of soldiers and sail-
ors. They will be identifying them-
selves with the great purpose of our
nation and the allies.

"In all the coming years of their
lives these million boys behind a
million fighters will look back to
these days with sincere gratitude.
In these greatest days in the life
of our generation, it is a great thing
for the boys, who are leaders of to-
morrow, to be in the heart of this
wonderful enterprise."

Bishop Muldoon, after saying that
a boy and girl by enlisting in the
"earn and give" movement can thus
have a personal part in the great
war to help win it, added:
"What an inspiration it will be to
each of our fighters to know that
one boy or one girl has earned and
given \$5 for his comfort and cheer.
We cannot furnish an enlisted man
better proof of the solid backing of
a closely united nation, nor can we
find a better way of doubly reas-
suring him in his great trials of the
sincere personal interest we have in
him than by sending 1,000,000 or
more of our young people to make
personal sacrifices for him."

"The united war work campaign
is to be undertaken in November pre-
sents the opportunity to all boys
and girls of proper age throughout
the land, protestant, Catholic and
Jewish, to enroll as 'victory boys'
and 'victory girls,'" said Jacob H.
Schiff of the Jewish welfare board.

"The plan has now won a wide ap-
proval, and should have the hearty
support of those dealing with boy
life. In this great country of ours
there must be 10,000,000 boys under
military age, and it cannot be dou-
bted that the majority of these will
be eager and proud to be given the
privilege of doing something sub-
stantial in the way of service and
sacrifice for their several million
big brothers under arms."

In the southern department the
"victory boys" part of the "earn
and give" campaign is being directed
by E. H. Chely and the "victory
girls" by Miss Sue Venable. Plans
to get committees of boys and girls
to take charge of the actual work of
enlistment in the various countries
under the supervision of adults are
being worked out by the state cam-
paign directors.

PLENTY OF CANDY HELPS MAKE GOOD FIGHTING MEN

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(By Mail.)—
Dragon's teeth sown in the earth
brought forth a crop of warriors,
according to the Greek mythology
tale, but in this year of solemn re-
membrance that "sweet tooth" pro-
duced a bumper crop of invincible
American warriors. Our fighters in
France and those in England, resting
or training, developed plenty of
candy and a bunch of armying this
great sweet tooth falls to the Y. M. C. A., the R. of C., the Salvation
Army or the Jewish welfare board
of the overseas organizations rep-
resented in the united war work cam-
paign. There is not another article
in the canteens for which there is
so great a demand.

"The biggest moral force anywhere
is candy," said Rev. C. P. Marshall,
pastor of the Church of Pilgrimage,
Salem, Mass., now a Y. M. C. A. sec-
retary in an American camp in En-
gland, and who has had considerable
experience as a social worker in the
United States.

"I place candy first among the
things the Y. M. C. A. can be of
service in supplying," said Major
Frank Page, son of Walter Hines
Page, formerly ambassador to Great
Britain, in a recent chat with his
father, who has been in ill health
and who had later gone to France.
"The one thing that bothers me
most is that I can't go and chew
gum in this country. I have tried in
every place I have been and they
don't seem to have any, and we
don't seem to land in a place where
they have an American Y. M. C. A.
If you can scrape up a few packages
of peppermint or any kind of gum,
send me some and let me know how
much it will cost and I will send you
the money."

Mr. Sunde sent him six packages.
Buddy Boxwell of Holington is
having his haircut today for the first
time in 22 years. Boxwell always said
he wouldn't have it cut until Bryan
was elected, but changed his mind.—
Great Bend (Mo.) Tribune.

Nominate Wounded Hero for Governor



Major Dallas B. Smith.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 2.—
Major Dallas B. Smith of Opelika,
Ala., while lying badly wounded in a
French hospital, has been nominated
by acclamation for governor by the
republicans of Alabama.

This action was taken by the re-
publican state executive committee
after Judge L. H. Reynolds of Chil-
son county declined the nomination
on the ground that he is no less an
uncompromising prohibitionist than
is the democratic nominee, Thomas
T. Kilby, and hold the same ideas
about state affairs.

It is not known whether Major
Smith will accept the nomination and
return to Alabama to make a cam-
paign for election. He is in a base hos-
pital in France and soon will be in-
valided home.

Major Smith is a member of the
16th (old Fourth Alabama) regi-
ment of the rainbow division. He was
wounded by the same shell that
killed Capt. Mortimer Jordan, one of
Birmingham's most prominent phys-
icians, while the Americans were in
the thick of the first counter offen-
sive that started the retrograde
movement of the Germans at the
Marne last July. Major Smith is a
son of the late William H. Smith, re-
publican governor of Alabama from
1865 to 1870, during reconstruction
days.

He's a Thrifty Fighter Too.

Proof that the American soldier is
not forgetful of his financial obli-
gations toward the "folks at home"
is found in the report of the Knights
of Columbus general secretary at an
embarkation camp, that during two
days he sent express company money
orders aggregating \$12,000 to sol-
diers' relatives this sum having been
entrusted to him by American fight-
ing men.

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